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The Chronicle

of the Early American Industries Association, Inc.

Volume V

October, 1952

Number 4

Hammersmith, at Saugus, Massachusetts
"The Cradle of American Industry"

Of particular interest to members of the Early American Industries Association will be a visit to the restoration of the Saugus Iron Works, built in 1646, which operated successfully until about 1675. This is included at the Fall Meeting.



One of the huge fireplaces in the Iron Works House at Saugus, Massachusetts. Featured is the clock-jack attached to the mantel, which turned the spit.

An early labor-saving device.

(Courtesy Worcester Sunday Telegram)

The Chronicle

Fall Meeting

Every effort is being made for an outstanding and memorable joint meeting of the Early American Industries Association and The Rushlight Club in Salem on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October.

The program worked out by your committee assures a very full and interesting schedule. Detailed information with the complete program has already been mailed to all members—but here is a "prevue" of some of the highlights you won't want to miss.

As you know, in observance of its 20th Anniversary, The Rushlight Club will play hosts to the EAIA with a specially planned program on early lighting during which some of its nationally known members, each a recognized authority in his or her field, will participate in talks and demonstrations on various phases of early lighting. This will be followed by a special lighting "What's It?" session, during which a panel of Rushlight experts will try to identify any items or answer questions on heating and lighting.

Note to EAIA members: Bring your lighting "What's It's" and try to stump the experts.

Also, as part of its special anniversary program, The Rushlight Club has arranged to have Mr. Charles F. Montgomery, Executive Secretary and Associate Curator of The Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum address the group at the joint banquet on Saturday evening.

Not only will members be afforded the opportunity of visiting the Essex Institute and the Peabody Museum, two outstanding museums and research centers of Colonial American development—but actual meetings are scheduled to take place in these institutions.

A visit is also planned to the Restoration of the First Iron Works in America at Saugus, where work has been going on for the past few years unearthing the ruins and restoring the blast furnace, water wheel and giant bellows of this famous old iron works, which when completed will be the site of what is now referred to by some as "The Cradle of the American Iron and Steel Industry."

Not only will we have the unique opportunity of seeing the actual restoring processes now going on but also view the relics and artifacts which have been unearthed during the excavating which will be on exhibition. Of interest too, will be the 17 Century iron master's house. Preceding the trip to Saugus, so that we may derive full benefit from our visit, Mr. Roland Robbins, archeologist for the restoration, has kindly consented to describe some of the methods and techniques employed in this undertaking, as well as tell of some of his experiences on the job.

Sunday morning has been set aside for the EAIA "What's Its" session on tools. It is hoped this will be an important educational feature of the meeting. Be sure to bring in your "question marks" and posers for our group discussion—and let's make this the best we ever had.

Of special interest to the "inner man", and for an evening of informal fellowship and sociability, a real New England Shore Dinner is scheduled for Friday evening at a nationally known restaurant overlooking the harbor.

Time has been reserved for "on your own" visits to the many additional points of interest not included in our regular schedule: The Custom House in the Salem National Historic Site—where Nathaniel Hawthorne, an employed surveyor, gathered material for *The Scarlet Letter* will be of interest to many. Those interested in historic old houses won't want to miss the House of Seven Gables or the Witch House and will particularly want to visit the Pingree and Peirce-Nichols Houses, both outstanding examples of that early American master craftsman and architect, Samuel McIntyre.

LAWRENCE S. COOKE
Chairman

Ironmaster's House



Nail-studded front door faces into a lilac hedge.
Changing times have left the old house with its back to street.

(Courtesy Worcester Sunday Telegram)

Early American Industries

Page 39

History Repeats Itself

by LAWRENCE B. ROMAINE

In a section of Old Boston in the eighteen thirties, a family decided that they had lived long enough with (we shall guess) a seven foot fireplace in the kitchen-living room, a smaller fireplace in the two front rooms, and a small open fire in the upstairs bed-room. The time came when modern improvements appealed to them, and the word "furnace" made them quite unhappy with the chores of buying and cutting wood.

The accompanying photograph of a page from an old ledger tells the story—they installed a furnace. They purchased a "cylinder stove", a large slate on which to safely set it, and other necessary details they turned over to a neighbor carpenter and mason. The bill of material and work are before you, and I hope impressive to any who have recently installed furnaces in new or old homes.

On the same page in our workman's ledger, this same family (or maybe another) decided, due to new arrivals in the family or perhaps because they had always needed a guest room, to build an addition to the kitchen. Unfortunately the size of the addition isn't

given, but the implication in "putting story on kitchen" would be at least one or two large upstairs rooms.

I may read into these ancient accounts a picture never intended, and must leave it to our Editor as to whether the curious parallel to our own experiments in the 20th Century might be amusing to the rest of you. In other words, back in Boston in 1830, the old story of "change and decay" existed, and folks improved their heating systems and built additions to their homes just as we do today—naturally. There is ample proof of this in every restoration, yet though we know many facts, we need reminders now and then.

In North Middleborough, Massachusetts, the old Alden house had stood for many, many years, when some folks from New York City bought it in 1931, and, having lived with apartments and conveniences all their lives, were fascinated with the seven foot fireplace in the old kitchen, the two smaller ones in the old parlor and "laying out" room and the tiny one in the upstairs bedrooms. The old barn and outbuildings, including the old carriage shed and 35 acres to boot, were indeed a relief after the confinement of a big city. Conveniences were overlooked and poverty acquired in the 1929 "crash", became a blessing.

The illustration from the ledger of 1830 first reminded us of a five dollar gold piece that saved our lives and stomachs during the bank holiday. "To cash — \$5.00".

Turning to the restoration of historic houses as a business, the entries of "norfolk latches", "buttons", "strap hinges" and so forth again paralleled our own experiences. Here, over a hundred years later, we were supplying the original hardware specified in the accounts.

As the business grew and our finances took a turn for the better, we too tired of cutting wood, filling oil bottles for various small stoves and decided to install a furnace. The old cellar being dirt floored and the ceiling but a short five feet high, and damp, a "wart" must be added to the kitchen. An oil burner has been established in the "wart" and though the old fireplaces now and then offer an atmospheric cheery fire for old time's sake, history has repeated itself, and time has again marched on into another age of improvement.

25	To 1 slate stone of 1th late nail git	59
	" cutting lime & sand	1.50
	" masons labour	1.50
1.50	4. Registers - 28 ft. - 9	7.00
	" tin pipes and Elbow	7.50
.84	1 cylinder stone	8.00
	37 ft. funnel - at 24 ft	5.05
.75	6 yds. wire	12.75
1.00	carpenter work on furnace	10.00
	Francis Holmes Dr	
2.04	8 cart	5.00
.75	A B Munroe Dr	
	To 1 norfolk latch	.25
	1 button	.10
	strap hinge	.10
.50	1 Hatch for lock	.10
	repair door in Telストン ST	1.50
.86	Thomas C Bacon Dr	
.54	Refto putting story on Kitchen up by granite 22.00	
	both ad right a house	1.00
2.80		
2.25		

The Chronicle

The American Card-Clothing Industry

Because the town of Leicester, Massachusetts, in which I live, played an important part in the manufacture of cotton and wool hand-cards, and later, machine-cards; and few members of EAIA seem to know what card-clothing is, I shall give a brief sketch of the beginnings of this important industry.

The use of some instrument for carding, or preparing wool to facilitate its being spun into thread has been among the devices of man from the earliest eras of historical record.

The history of card-clothing, in its manufacture by machinery is now about 166 years old. Before this, the making of card clothing was the work of manual labor, and substituting mechanical means did not affect the principle of construction.

As soon as cloth was fabricated by machinery, the necessity of a method of making card clothing rapidly and uniformly, became imperative.

The manufacture of cotton and wool hand-cards was commenced in Leicester about 1785 by Edmund Snow; and about the same time by Pliny Earle. In 1789 Samuel Slater left England and landed in New York, and in the following years he was induced to begin the manufacture of cotton goods by machinery in the State of Rhode Island.

One of his most annoying obstacles was the difficulty of procuring a supply of properly constructed card clothing. Fortunately he made the acquaintance of Pliny Earle who agreed to make for Mr. Slater the clothing for his machines.

The cards made for Mr. Slater were from sheets of calf-skins, cut into strips 18 inches by 4 inches. The teeth were made by machinery, but the holes had to be made by hand with a couple of needles inserted in a handle, in the manner of an awl. The process was extremely tedious, for one hundred thousand holes were so pricked, and the teeth set diagonally. However the difficulty of doing the job led to Mr. Earle's invention of a machine with which to prick the leather for making twilled cards. A patent was issued in December 6, 1803, after it had been in use for some years.

Card-making was then a home industry, for the persons who did the work were chiefly the women and children of farmers, who thus earned considerable money. People in Leicester and all the adjoining towns pricked the holes in the leather which held the card-teeth with a hand "pricking-machine."

There were several routes in which a horse and wagon was sent out from the factory for a circuit of from fifteen to twenty-five miles to carry the leather and teeth to the "setters," and collect the finished cards. Others who lived nearby, went directly to the factory to get material and deliver cards they had set.

In the factory the teeth were cut from wire by "cutting-machines," and a small steam engine was installed in 1824 to run these machines.

When Pliny Earle died in 1832, the work was taken over by his brother Silas Earle, and later by his son Timothy Keese Earle, who formed with his brother

Edward, the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company. In 1857 they built the largest factory in America for the manufacture of card clothing.

In 1802 Winthrop Earle began the manufacture of machine-cards in another section of Leicester, taking in as partner, John Woodcock from Rutland. Woodcock was an ingenious mechanic and invented many devices to take care of annoyances that afflicted the rather crude processes in use at the time.

On one machine he secured a patent for reducing leather used in the manufacture of cards, to a uniform thickness, which proved to be of great help.

Mr. Earle died in 1807, and the firm became Woodcock, Smith & Co. Prices and business policies are shown in a letter written to a customer June 27, 1812:-

"Sir, - Yours of the 18th inst. is just received, in which you observe you are in want of five or six sets of machine-cards for the Nassau Cotton and Woollen M. Society, and wish to know our terms. Our terms are cash in hand. We formerly gave a credit of three or six months upon our cards, and used to have the same credit on our stock; but now our stock commands the cash; therefore we are obliged to sell our cards for ready pay. Card wire is extremely high and difficult to obtain at any price. The present prices of cards are for those made of No. 30 wire, \$3.00; No. 31 wire, \$3.20; No. 32 wire, \$3.40; No. 33 wire, \$3.60 per square foot; and for filleting, 1½ in. wide, 55 cents; 1½ in., 75 cents; and 2 in., \$1.00 per foot in length. The above are the prices that we and others are selling cards in this place. We will engage the cards at the above prices, or at the prices that others may be selling in this place.

Yours respectfully,

Woodcock, Smith & Co."

A number of firms were established in Leicester, one of which has been making hand cards for various uses shipped to all parts of the world, until this year. Now the machinery has been moved to Millbury, Mass., another factory building owned by the firm—Watson-Williams Manufacturing Co.

Two other independent companies and the American Card Clothing Company are also operating in the Worcester area today.

Another inventor who did a great deal for the industry was Amos Whittemore, who was born in Cambridge in 1759. With his brother William he built a machine which was patented and proved to be of such value that a renewal was provided by an Act of Congress in 1809.

In the Worcester Historical Society is a collection of models of the machines showing the development from the first crude inventions to the latest models in use today by the Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. in Worcester, all of them in working order.

JOSEPHINE H. PEIRCE

ADVERTISING INSERT

The Chronicle

Early American Industries Association, Inc.

Room 5 - 32 Franklin St., Worcester 8, Mass.

October, 1952

At the annual meeting of EAIA in Cooperstown, New York, July 1948, it was voted that advertising be accepted for THE CHRONICLE. Rates are 10 cents per word for each insertion . . . Count each word, abbreviation or whole number as one word, complete name as one word, complete address as one word . . . Copy should be received by the 10th of the month preceding publication. The next issue is scheduled for January, 1953.

**MINER J. COOPER
ANTIQUES
Windsor, New York
FOR SALE**

My personal collection of boring instruments 85 pieces	\$350.00
If sold to a Member by December 31st, 1952 I will donate 10% to the Association.	
25 cooper's hand tools—all different Early kitchen and household utensils. Write for list.	45.00

**DICTIONARY OF OLD LAMPS
AND
OTHER LIGHTING DEVICES
by**

LEROY THWING AND JULIUS DANIELS

Over a hundred lighting devices described and illustrated by forty marginal sketches and many other pictures. Not a thick book (16 - 6x9 pages) but packed with information.

\$1.50 pp
LEROY THWING
1039 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

44. A man in Bowerstown, Ohio, has an heirloom plow, over one hundred years old, in A-1 condition. It is similar, he says, to one in the Henry Ford Museum which is said to have been purchased for \$2200!! He will send you a picture. Anyone care to make him an offer?

45. Again in Ohio. Small medical instruments,—a bleeder, a small scalpel, hypodermic syringe, two blown glass bottles for a medicine case and a few other gadgets. The owner's grandfather used them in his practice.

46. Anyone interested in an antiquated steam engine to be used for display purposes? It is at least 75 years old, and was built by Russell & Company of Massillon, Ohio.

47. In Wisconsin, is a double key board typewriter which was old when the owner purchased it forty years ago.

48. Complete runs of *Scientific American and Power and the Engineer* from 1873 to 1943, inclusive; some bound. Can be had for taking them away.

Send your replies to Miss Janet R. MacFarlane, Farmers' Museum, Cooperstown, New York.



um at Marietta, Ohio Mr. Edward Durell
of an oak tree which formed a natural
r. L. M. Henderhan of Massillon, Ohio who
de prior to 1850.

(from the Campus Martius Museum.)

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Tools and Trade

A column, not for advertising, but a clearing house to make available to members some of the tools which turn up here and there.

by JANET R. MACFARLANE

Prices will not enter this column. That is between you and the seller. All I ask is a postal card inquiry for a name and address and you will get it at once. It is wise to inquire by number. Send your inquiries to me at Cooperstown, New York.

41. A man in Rhinebeck, N. Y., has a shingle horse and a carpet loom to give to a museum or a collector.

42. The grandson of a doctor who practiced in New York State, late 19th Century, has an old apothecary's scale and turnkey.

43. Offered from a private collection in the Catskill Mountains area are various items such as a wooden hand-carved boy doll, a doll bed hand-made with cord and lacings, horses' head-nets hand crocheted from linen thread spun on a flax wheel c. 1832, and old jewelry.

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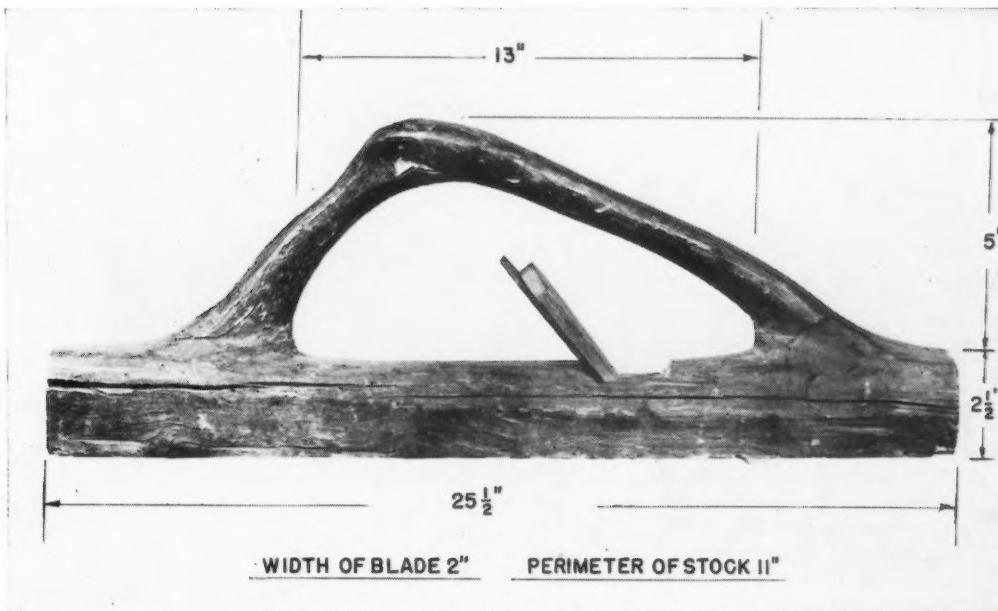
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When visiting the Campus Martius Museum at Marietta, Ohio Mr. Edward Durell saw this unusual plane made from the limb of an oak tree which formed a natural handle. It was given to the Museum by Mr. L. M. Henderhan of Massillon, Ohio who states it was made prior to 1850.

(Courtesy Mrs. Edith S. Reiter, Curator of the Campus Martius Museum.)

The Chronicle

Museums and Collections

(continued from the July issue)

When traveling around the country you may be near some of the Museums and Private Collections of members of EAIA and would like to visit them.

The information given here is taken from the questionnaires. If your Museum or Collection is not mentioned, it means we did not receive your filled-in questionnaire.

The key for classification is given on page 47.

California

Altadena—R. D. St. John, 535 Sacramento St.
Collects: tools of trades and crafts
Will show by appointment.

Bakersfield—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Latta, 2104 - B Street
Collects: a-b-c-f-o
Will show Monday - Thursday 9-5;
Sat. 9-5.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles County Museum
Arthur Woodward, Chief Curator History
Ransom Matthews, Assistant Curator Mechanical Sciences
Displays: a-c-e-f-i-j-n-o-p and items of early California
Open Sun. & Mon. 1-5 p.m.; other days 10-5
Educational motion pictures Friday evenings.

Oakland—F. Hal Higgins, 714 Rand Avenue
Collects: a-b-o-p and farm machinery
Will show by appointment.

San Francisco—Wells Fargo Bank History Room—
Wells Fargo Bank & Trust Co.
G. W. Wickland, vice-president
Collects: stagecoaches, items connected with gold mining
Open daily 10-3 (banking hours)
Sat. 10-noon.

Sierra Madre—Scientific & Industrial Museum
20 South Baldwin Avenue
Robert A. Nash, president
Collects: i-l; items connected with the sea
Displays: a-c-d-e-f-m
Will show by appointment.

Delaware

Hockessin—Edwin C. Lake
"Snughill", Sharpless Road
Collects: All items listed; also general antiques and Americana
Will show by appointment.

Wilmington—Titus C. Geesey, R.D. No. 2, Route 202
Collects: a-c-d-e-f-i-n-o
Will show by appointment.

Winterthur—Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum
Charles F. Montgomery, associate curator
Collects: c-d-f-g-k-m-n; also pewter, furniture
Mr. Montgomery's collection will show by appointment
Museum open to the public.

District of Columbia

Washington—Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum

Fred C. Reed, Associate Curator

C. Malcolm Watkins, Associate Curator, division of Ethnology

Displays: a-c-d-e-f-h-i-j-k-l-m-o-p-q

Open 9-4:30 daily except Christmas.

Washington—Elwood J. Way, 1608-20th St.
Collects: Tools of trades and crafts

Will show by appointment.

Washington—Frank H. Wildung, 708 Butternut St., N. W.

Collects: Tools of trades and crafts; has over 1500 items of woodworkers tools
Will show by appointment.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Daughters of Utah Pioneers, State Capitol

Kate B. Carter, president

Displays: All items of pioneer period of Utah, 1847-69.

Virginia

Arlington—James E. Legg, 2234 N. Lexington Street
Collects: c-d-e-m-n-p; also books, photos and drawings of same.

Newport News—Mariners' Museum

Frederick F. Hill, director

Displays: General marine articles

Open weekdays 9-5, Sundays 2-5.

Williamsburg—Colonial Williamsburg

Displays: a-d-e-m-o; also furniture and furnishings of the 18th Century.

Open daily 9-5.

Mount Vernon—Mount Vernon Ladies' Ass'n.

Worth Bailey, research associate

Displays: c-d-e-f-o

Open: Every day in the year from 9 a.m.
March 1—Nov. 1 entrance gate closes at 5 p.m. Nov. 1—March 1 at 4:30 p.m.

Washington

Tacoma—Washington State Historical Society Museum

William L. McCormick, board of curators

Displays: Pioneer relics & artifacts

Open Tues. thru Sat. 10-5, Sun. 2-5.

New York

New York City—Warshaw Collection of Business Americana

752 West End Avenue, I Warshaw

Collects: Pictorial advertisements on all subjects—posters, packages, labels, catalogues

Will show by appointment.

Material loaned for exhibits and reproductions.

Yonkers—Hudson River Museum, Trevor Park

H. Armour Smith, director

Members of EAIA always welcome.

(Continued on Page 47)

Early American Industries

Page 43

"Grand Harmonicon" of "Musical Glasses"

From James W. Foster, Director, Maryland Historical Society,
Baltimore, Maryland

I was very much interested in the article by Mr. Romaine in the July number of *The Chronicle*. I refer especially to his reference to the manufacture of "grand harmonicons" or musical glasses, which was advertised in the *First American Advertising Directory, 1831*.

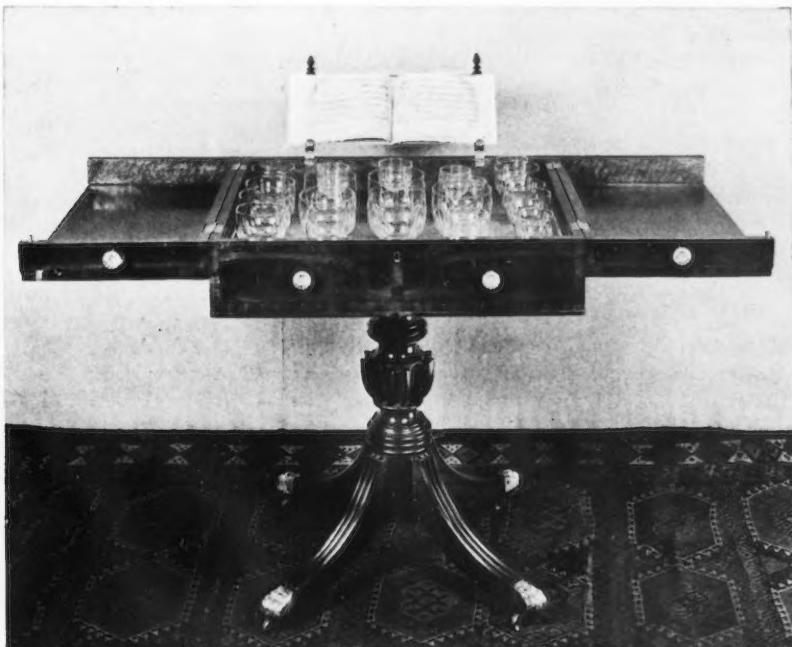
It happens that this Society, in 1948, was given a copy of the printed book *Instructions for the Grand Harmonicon, Invented and Patented by Francis Hopkinson Smith, of Virginia*. Baltimore: J. D. Toy, 1826.

The book accompanied an even more interesting gift, what purports to be one of the grand harmonicons. (See illustration)

We are happy to meet Mr. Romaine's challenge to produce one of Smith's instruments, as well as his directions for playing it; with appropriate selections to be

played upon it. We are indebted to Mr. Romaine for the information that the instruments sold at a range of \$25 to \$90. So far as the tools for making the instruments are concerned, they would be those of the cabinetmaker and glass manufacturer. In other words, the instrument was undoubtedly "assembled" as so many products of today are assembled.

Francis H. Smith appears in the Baltimore directories from 1829 to 1840. In the 1829 issue he is listed as "Patentee of the Grand Harmonicon", with a warehouse, in addition to his home. In 1833 he seems to have become teller of a bank and later he was agent for a fire insurance company.



This invention of the 18th Century, despite the difficulty in playing it, achieved a modest popularity among music lovers in England and on the Continent. The instrument shown is an adaptation of an older type and was doubtless made in Baltimore, or in the nearby region. It was patented by Francis Hopkinson Smith of Virginia.

The glasses are made without bases and rest in holes in the sounding board raised slightly above the bottom of the box. There are spaces for 25 glasses, four of which are missing. The mahogany case is an example of finished craftsmanship.

The original owner of this instrument was Josiah Bayly (1769-1846), prominent lawyer of Dorchester County who succeeded Roger B. Taney as attorney-general of Maryland.

The Chronicle

What's It?

Mr. Guy de Lagerberg, R.F.D. 1, Westport, Connecticut wants information about a device which is built into the attic of his Pre-Revolutionary house on Cross Highway in Fairfield.

There is a center post, shaved off at the top to fit into a cross-beam and at bottom to fit into a block fastened to the floor. There are three (3) revolving arms made of pieces 3"x $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 22" from the center-post to each corner. There are four (4) outside corner posts into which the arms fit. Arms do not go through these posts but extend a few inches at top and bottom.

These corner posts are 2" square and slightly rounded on the outside edge only.

The center post is 84" from the floor to cross-beam. Vertical distance between the arms (on center post) is about 23"; from the floor to first (lowest) area is 17"; from top arm to cross beam is 13".

The outside (corner) posts are 62" long.

The house was built by John Ogden and is listed in the Fairfield Tercentenary Booklet.

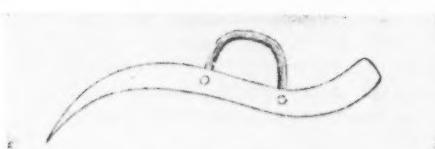
The center post has been shaved off on its four corners between the arms.

We believe it was used for making coverlets or blankets, but no one seems to have seen anything like it in any of the other old houses, although the Connecticut volume of the American Guide Series (1938) mentions on page 409, that at Hotchkissville "On Todd Hill . . . stands the early 19th Century Welles house" . . . "a loom built into the attic is anchored to the oak rafters."

We have not seen this but wonder if ours could be the same sort of thing? Our house is much earlier but that doesn't tell us anything.

The sketch which came with this material is not suitable for reproduction, so we are hoping someone may be able to identify it from the written description.

Corn Husker



Corn-husker—generally of iron or bone, about half an inch wide, with two holes made in it and a leather strap put in, forming a loop; slip this over a finger of the right hand, and you are equipped. An active hand with this, can out husk any machine, than can be made to do it with neatness.

Country Gentlemen - 1859

Communications

From Col. Edgar T. Noyes, USAF, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas

I am engaged in a research project in which it is thought members of EAIA might be able to assist me. The setting for the project occurred in and around Troy, New York, during the Second War with England, in 1812.

As you are perhaps aware, upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 with England, there was a contractor for Army supplies then being concentrated at Troy by the name of Elbert Anderson. There were also two Government inspectors at Troy whose names were Ebenezer and Samuel (Uncle Sam) Wilson. The meats and other supplies then being contracted for by the Army, as recorded by eye witnesses, were packed in white oak casks and marked by the inspector in several ways—two of the principal markings on these casks being recorded as follows:

(1) EA - US

(2) EA
US

Since it is from the association and coincidence of the name "Uncle Sam" Wilson (one of the two above named inspectors) with the letters "US" (for the United States) in the above markings that our great national cognomen "Uncle Sam" has sprung, it is felt that some effort should be made to try and locate, if possible, any of these old casks or other containers bearing either of the above two markings, which might perchance still be in existence.

Any information which you might be able to furnish concerning the whereabouts or location of any of these old casks or containers bearing such early markings would be deeply appreciated. Too, any information upon any other relics of the period which might be associated with "Uncle Sam" Wilson of Troy will also be welcome. It is possible that several of the more important of these old relics may have by now found their way into some museums in your area. Should you know of the whereabouts of any of these old relics which can be associated with "Uncle Sam" Wilson, I would appreciate very much in hearing from you regarding them.

I would also appreciate any information which you might be able to furnish me regarding the origin of "Uncle Sam", the early use of this term; also of the growth and evolution of Uncle Sam as a cartoon character. It is quite possible that you have information upon this subject which I do not now have.

It is my understanding that branding with a hot iron was a way used considerably in the early 1800's to mark government property. It is possible that the Wilsons used branding irons to mark the old white oak casks in which they packed the beef and pork. These irons would have had the letters "EA - US" either in pairs such as EA or US, or in combination.

Early American Industries

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Communications

From Harry E. Licher, Curator of Collections, State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

This is a little late, but the What's it which is "not a pea-sheller" (April *Chronicle*, 1951) is also not a stretcher for curving rug-braids (July *Chronicle*, 1951).

Being puzzled by a like contraption in our collection, but suspecting it had something to do with rug-weaving we wrote to the Newcomb Loom Company, Davenport, Iowa.

They still make this machine which is supplied with their fly-shuttle looms. It is a cylinder stuffing machine. In operation a metal cylinder is placed under the cone, rug-fillers or rags are fed through the cone into the cylinder. As the material fills the cylinders it is tamped down with a tamper (baseball bat).

The stuffed cylinder is placed in the shuttle and the loose ends pull out as the shuttle flies through the warp.

Any doubters can write to Newcomb and get a catalogue with a picture of the cylinder filling machine in it.



This interesting gadget was mentioned in the Tools and Trade column, in the April, 1951 issue. There are two small wheels, and a large wheel and it is driven with a belt from the large wheel onto a small wheel. It has a tension spring on one wheel. There is a tin funnel below the wheels to catch whatever was being processed. The operator sat while he worked.

Glossary of Tools and Terms

Caboose: (Also, cabouse, cabbouze, carpouse) 1. a protection for the chimney or fireplace on a ship; the cooking range or kitchen on the deck of a merchant ship. 2. A cooking oven used on land.

Caboose car: A car having a stove in it, attached to a freight train and used as quarters for the train crew.

Cag: (Also cagg, kag) A keg.

Calamanco: (Also callamanco, calimanco, callimanco, caliminco) A glossy, woolen satin-twilled fabric originally manufactured in Flanders, much used in the 18th Century.

Calk: (Also caulk.) An iron device with sharp points worn on the heel or sole of a shoe to prevent slipping.

Caldron: Globular cook pots with bail handles and one or two spouts - copper, tin, brass, iron.

Caller-out: One who announces the changes in steps in a dance.

Caltrop: A four-spiked iron ball formerly placed on the ground to obstruct the advance of an enemy.

Camp kettle: A type of pot adapted for use in camp (1755-).

Cannel coal: A grade of compact bituminous coal, used especially for open stoves or fireplaces.

Cant book: A wooden lever, with an iron hook at one end, with which heavy articles of merchandise or timbers are canted over.

Cassimere: A twilled smooth woolen cloth used for men's clothing.

Catamaran: A crude raft consisting of a few logs lashed together.

Cat-and-clay: Sticks or straw mixed with clay to form a simple building or chinking material.

Catted: Of a chimney—furnished with cat-sticks or with clay filling.

Cedar cooper: In Philadelphia a distinct class of mechanics who made household utensils of white cedar.

Chair-table: Early type of "combination furniture". Tops, rounded or oblong, when turned over by a hinge formed the back of a chair.

Chebobbin: Ox sled for hauling logs to the sawmill.

Chenets: Firedogs: andirons. (French)

Chisel: (Also chessill, chizel) A metal tool with a sharp cutting edge at the end of a blade beveled on one or both sides.

Churn: (Also churne, cherne) A household vessel in which milk or cream is churned to make butter.

Cob irons: Simplest form of andirons; supported the spit and sometimes had hooks to hold a dripping pan.

Creepers: Low andirons to place between the large firedogs.

The Chronicle



Early American

Industries Association, Inc.



The purpose of the association is to encourage the study and better understanding of early American industry, in the home, in the shop, on the farm, and on the sea, and especially to discover, identify, classify, preserve and exhibit obsolete tools, implements, utensils, instruments, vehicles, appliances and mechanical devices used by American craftsmen, farmers, housewives, mariners, professional men, and other workers.

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Richmond, Staten Island, New York

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Communications regarding the contents of *The Chronicle* should be addressed to the Editor; regarding back numbers to Loring McMillen; suggestions for members to any of the Officers; all other matters to the President. Addresses as here given.

DUES

The annual dues are payable January 1st, and are as follows. Regular members \$3.00; Supporting members, \$5.00; Sustaining members, \$10.00 and up. There is no distinction between classes, except the amount of dues, but *The Chronicle* cannot be financed unless a considerable number of the members pay more than \$3.00. Each member is expected to voluntarily place himself in the class which represents the amount he is willing to contribute to the support of the Association for the current year. Life membership costs \$50.00. *The Chronicle* is sent to all members without additional charge.

Editor's Comment

The editor found *The Chronicle* takes time that should be given to other things, and has asked to be relieved of the duty. For the coming year, it will be published at Colonial Williamsburg and edited by Minor Wine Thomas assisted by William D. Geiger.

We thank everyone who has contributed to *The Chronicle* and hope you will continue to support it as an important bulletin; the only one, devoted to early tools and their use, in the country.

A much-needed little book has just now made its appearance—*A Dictionary of Old Lamps and Other Lighting Devices*, compiled by Leroy Thwing and Julius Daniels.

As the Foreword states: "In the past lamps seem to have had no common descriptive names and the names found in early 19th century catalogues are not the names used by collectors. The present attempt to improve and stabilize this condition is based on the terminology commonly accepted by the Rushlight Club of Boston, the only group in the United States studying the history of domestic illumination."

Marginal sketches by Alfred Smith give details of many varieties and illustrate rare and unusual items.

While the book has only 16 pages, it is packed full of information, and it should be a "must" for any collector.

Index

The Index to Volume III is now available. Copies have been mailed to everyone who ordered it in advance. The price is \$1.00.

(In The United States)

The First

CHIMES and bells as well as the first tower clocks were manufactured by Benjamin Hanks, who came to America in 1699, settling in Plyman's club.

CHINA WARE for restaurant use was made by the Greenwood Pottery Company of Trenton, N.J. in 1862. It embraced the best qualities of both porcelain and earthenware.

DISHES (complete set) made in America for the Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., were ordered by President Woodrow Wilson and delivered July 31, 1918. The set, consisting of 1,700 pieces bearing the seal of the President of the United States, was manufactured by Walter Scott Lenox of Lenox Incorporated, Trenton, N.J.

CIGAR ROLLING MACHINE (that was practical) was invented by Oscar Hammerstein of New York City who obtained patent No. 272,958 on February 27, 1883.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR PATENT was No. 51,741 granted to James H. Nason of Franklin, Mass., on December 26, 1865.

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New Members

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington: Verlin W. Smith, 1608 20th St. N.W. (1751)

MASSACHUSETTS

Essex: Miss Mildred A. Wetmore (1756)

Ipswich: Miss Celestine McDonald, 85 County Road (1753)

Lexington: Merton S. Barrows, 35 Woodland Road (1764)

South Essex: Mrs. Grover N. Dodge (1755)

MICHIGAN

Birmingham: Frank Davis, 584 Townsend (1744)

Dearborn: H. S. Ablewhite, 3320 Wiscasset (1743)

William Distin, 23225 Beech (1746)

S. Holloway, 21567 Edison (1745)

Donald Shelley, The Edison Institute (1747)

Grosse Isle: Luther Thompson, 21005 Thorofare Road (1748)

Grosse Pointe: A. K. Mills, 294 Lincoln Road (1749)

NEW YORK

Kew Gardens: Phyllis E. Rapelje, 83-09 Talbot St. (1758)

New York City: Capt. E. Hale Codding, 26 Bethune St. (1759)

Port Crane: Mrs. Doris A. Lalley, R.D. No. 1 (1754)

Tonawanda: Mrs. Bernard I. Obletz, 4 Wendover Ave. (1750)

NORTH CAROLINA

Winston-Salem: Frank L. Horton, P. O. Box 397, Salem Station (1752)

OHIO

Akron 13: Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Barton, 2060 White Pond Drive (1763)

PENNSYLVANIA

Doylestown: Col. John Cummings, Curator, Bucks County Historical Museum (1761)

Gladwynne: James Carpenter III, Maplecrest Circle (1762)

New Hope: Gordon Colket, Star Route (1757)

WISCONSIN

Madison: Harold E. Kubly, 15 Paget Road (1760)

TEXAS

Kelly AF Base: Col. Edgar T. Noyes, Box 36 (1765)

Deceased

Richard M. Lederer, 285 Madison Ave., New York City (1170)

Change of Address

Ransom Matthews, Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles 7, California

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Shuttleworth, to 4920 Riverside Drive, Columbus, Ohio

Kenneth H. Dunshee, Editor, *News From Home*, 131 Cedar Street, New York 6, New York

Jack D. Rittenhouse, to 2017 West Gray, Houston 19, Texas

Mail Returned

If you know the present address of these members, please let us know.

Dr. Joseph R. Morrow, Bergen County Hospital, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Mr. D. Stephen Thrall, 270 Boston Post Road, Westboro, Mass.

Mr. B. F. Wood, Rocky Point Avenue, Riverside, Conn.

Museums and Collections

(Continued from Page 42)

Pennsylvania

West Chester:—Chester County Historical Society

225 North High Street

Open Mon. - Sat. 1-5

Closed Sat. & Bank Hol.

Closed Aug. 18 - Sept. 1

Key for classification:

- a—Farm tools
- b—Large farm implements
- c—Tools of crafts and trades
- d—Kitchen and household utensils
- e—Spinning and weaving
- f—Lighting devices
- g—Toilet articles
- h—Hunting, fishing and trapping equipment
- i—Whaling equipment
- j—Surgical, medical and dental equipment
- k—Scientific instruments
- l—Navigation instruments
- m—Devices used in weighing and measuring
- n—Hardware
- o—Vehicles
- p—Machines
- q—Dairy equipment

The Chronicle

Hammersmith in 1650. America's First Successful Iron Works. The Reconstruction is following this exactly.



